UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/26262
6 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 71 of the provisional agenda*
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 6 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement dated 4 August 1993 by the Government of the Russian Federation concerning nuclear weapons in Ukraine (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under item 71 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

* A/48/150.

Annex

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Kiev recently took a number of steps to establish control over the nuclear weapons situated in Ukrainian territory. On 2 July 1993 the Ukrainian parliament endorsed a document entitled "Basic trends in the foreign policy of Ukraine", in which Ukraine declares itself as having ownership of those weapons. This act of parliament was supported in subsequent public utterances by the Ukrainian leadership. The Ukrainian Ministry of Defence adopted a decision to incorporate the troops responsible for the storage and use of nuclear munitions into the 43rd Rocket Army, which is under its command. Ukraine thereby establishes direct control over nuclear weapons.

In this connection, the Government of the Russian Federation finds it necessary to state the following.

Such a course of action by Kiev, which is a matter of concern to the world, will have extremely serious consequences for international stability and security and for the entire system of international relations.

By declaring itself the possessor of nuclear weapons, Ukraine is violating the international commitments undertaken by it with regard to its non-nuclear status, and thereby posing an open challenge to international law and order and sowing the seeds of legal nihilism in international relations.

Kiev is directly violating a number of agreements concluded under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Independent States, including the decision taken by the Commonwealth heads of State on 6 July 1992 under which, of the States successors to the former USSR, only the Russian Federation shall possess nuclear weapons.

Ukraine is also violating the Lisbon Protocol to the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT I), under which it undertook as a non-nuclear-weapon State to accede at the earliest possible date to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In a written declaration made by Ukraine at the time of signing that Protocol, it stated that "... the right to possess and the burden of possessing, the nuclear weapons belonging to the former USSR, with the explicit consent of Ukraine and all the other States successors to the former USSR, have been reserved exclusively for the Russian Federation".

Kiev's course of action also does not tally with the commitment undertaken by Ukraine with regard to the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from its territory so that they can be dismantled and destroyed by the end of 1994.

The existing regime for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons based on the 1968 Treaty is being undermined, and that very Treaty, the fate of which will be determined at the Conference in 1995, is in jeopardy. This is setting a dangerous precedent which may be exploited by countries on the threshold of possessing nuclear weapons.

The results of many years of effort by the international community to achieve nuclear disarmament have been torpedoed, and especially the START I and START II Treaties.

Since Ukraine does not possess the appropriate physical, technical and technological facilities, its assumption of control over nuclear weapons significantly heightens the risk relating to nuclear and environmental security, the entire responsibility for which lies unquestionably with Ukraine.

The Russian Federation, as the sole successor to the USSR in respect of the possession of nuclear weapons, and as the depositary of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, cannot recognize as legitimate any claims or actions which run athwart international understandings concerning the preservation and strengthening of the regime for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. We call on Ukraine to take all measures to ensure strict compliance with its non-nuclear status as provided for in international agreements, and to review the above-mentioned decisions by the parliament and Ministry of Defence of Ukraine for establishing control over nuclear weapons.

At the same time, the Russian Federation expresses its readiness to continue to cooperate with Ukraine in ensuring the physical and environmental security of nuclear weapons on the basis of the provisions contained in the message dated 30 April 1993 from the President of the Russian Federation, B. N. Yeltsin, addressed to the President of Ukraine.

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S/26263
9 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

France, Hungary, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letters of 20 July 1993 (S/26121) and 23 July 1993 (S/26148) from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE),

Further taking note of the letters of 28 July 1993 (S/26210) and 3 August 1993 (S/26234) circulated by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Deeply concerned at the refusal of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to allow the CSCE missions of long duration to continue their activities,

Bearing in mind that the CSCE missions of long duration are an example of preventive diplomacy undertaken within the framework of the CSCE, and have greatly contributed to promoting stability and counteracting the risk of violence in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions aimed at putting an end to conflict in the former Yugoslavia,

Determined to avoid any extenrion of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and, in this context, attaching great importance to the work of the CSCE missions and to the continued ability of the international community to monitor the situation in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Stressing its commitment to the territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the region,

1. Endorses the efforts of the CSCE as described in the letters noted above from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE);

2. Calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reconsider their refusal to allow the continuation of the activities of the CSCE missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to cooperate with the CSCE by taking the practical steps needed for the resumption of the activities of these missions and to agree to an increase in the number of monitors as decided by the CSCE;

3. Further calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to assure the monitors' safety and security, and to allow them free and unimpeded access necessary to accomplish their mission in full;

4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26264
6 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 849 of 9 July 1993 which, inter alia, stresses the importance the Council attaches to the implementation of a cease-fire and a peace process with the effective involvement of the United Nations. To this end, the Council requested me to send my Special Envoy for Georgia, Ambassador Edouard Brunner, to the region to assist in reaching an agreement on the implementation of the cease-fire.

A cease-fire agreement was signed on 27 July 1993 in Sochi by the Georgian and Abkhaz sides with the assistance of the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, Mr. Boris Pastukhov. My Special Envoy arrived in the region on 28 July, four hours after the cease-fire had entered into force. He stayed in the region until 31 July and had discussions with both parties to the conflict as well as with officials from the Russian Federation. He held further discussions with Mr. Pastukhov and other interlocutors in Moscow on 3 August.

My Special Envoy's consultations focused on paragraph 9 of the cease-fire agreement which provides for all parties to the conflict to immediately resume, under United Nations auspices and with the cooperation of the Russian Federation, negotiations towards preparing an Agreement on the Comprehensive Settlement of the Conflict in Abkhazia.

The Georgian Head of State, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, was strongly in favour of the holding of a first round of negotiations between the two parties to the conflict in Abkhazia and suggested Geneva as the venue. The Abkhaz authorities, led by Mr. Vladislav Ardzinba, also supported a first round of negotiations in Geneva.

The Georgian and Abkhaz sides, as well as Deputy Minister Pastukhov, agreed that this process should start as soon as possible under United Nations auspices and with the Russian Federation acting as facilitator. However, with regard to the specific date and venue, Mr. Pastukhov preferred to wait and see how the cease-fire was faring before taking a position.

I welcome the outcome of my Special Envoy's consultations. The cease-fire and the deployment of United Nations and Russian observers are important steps in the right direction. However, a political process must also be started in

order to tackle the root of the conflict, which is political in nature. The readiness of the two parties to meet and talk with each other provides an opportunity that must not be missed.

I have accordingly asked my Special Envoy to continue his efforts, with a view to convening a first round of negotiations before 15 September, possibly in Geneva.

I should be grateful if you could bring the above information to the attention of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26265
7 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to your presidential statement of 9 June 1993 (S/25918) in which you requested me to commence immediately a thorough and full investigation, including any allegations as to the perpetrators whoever they may be, of the massacre of civilians which occurred near Harbel, Liberia, on the morning of 6 June 1993.

It will be recalled that I instructed my Special Representative for Liberia, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, then in Bamako, Mali, to proceed immediately to Monrovia to conduct a thorough investigation into this incident. Preliminary action was undertaken by other United Nations officials on the spot.

Mr. Gordon-Somers carried out a preliminary investigation on the basis of several visits to the massacre site, interviews with survivors and written reports and submissions made available to him. Subsequently, following consultations I have decided to appoint a Panel of Inquiry which will consist of three highly respected and distinguished international experts to undertake a more comprehensive investigation of the massacre.

The Panel, to be convened under the authority of the Secretary-General, would comprise:

The Honourable Mr. Amos Wako, Chairman (Kenya)

Mr. Robert Gersony, Member (USA)

Ambassador Mahmoud Kassem, Member (Egypt)

The mandate of the Panel would be, inter alia, as follows:

(a) To establish the facts and circumstances relating to the incident at Harbel;

(b) To examine allegations regarding responsibility for the massacre; and

(c) To make appropriate recommendations.

The members of the Panel of Inquiry would be authorized to make such contacts as necessary with the Interim Government of Liberia, the NPFL, ULIMO,

and AFL and with any other relevant individuals or parties in order to carry out their mandate.

The Panel of Inquiry would be requested to present its report as soon as its investigation is completed so that the report requested by the Security Council can be prepared.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26266
7 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The negotiations in Geneva under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia for a settlement of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina seem now to be in a pause.

At this crucial stage of the negotiations, the Non-aligned members of the Security Council believe that a temporary change of venue of the talks from Geneva to New York would undoubtedly improve the trust and confidence of the parties involved in the process, especially of the party that has been asked to make the greatest sacrifice and, may therefore prove to be of tremendous importance for the peace process in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It should be recalled that when the negotiations on the Vance-Owen plan were at a difficult juncture, the talks were moved from Geneva to New York where President IZETBEGOVIC was able to sign all the relevant documents.

In this regard, the Non-aligned members of the Security Council will continue to make all endeavours to bring a constructive influence to facilitate progress in the negotiations.

Since the Security Council is actively seized of this issue, the Non-aligned members of the Council believe that a change in venue from Geneva to New York could make it possible for the Council to be in a position to contribute more effectively to the process.

The Non-aligned members of the Security Council request therefore Your Excellency to appropriately advise the Secretary-General on behalf of the Council.

I would appreciate it if you would kindly have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

M. N. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26267
7 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the English and French texts of the statement on Rwanda issued by the European Community and its member States on 5 August 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on Rwanda issued by the European Community and its member States on 5 August 1993

The Community and its member States warmly welcome the signing on 4 August 1993 of the Arusha Agreements.

The Agreements, signed by the President of the Rwandese Republic and the President of the Rwandese Patriotic Front, are the end result of long and laborious negotiations and constitute an appropriate basis on which to build a fair and lasting peace, to the benefit of all the countries of the subregion.

The Community and its member States appreciate the work done by the parties in the interests of the Rwandese people. They pay tribute to the sustained diplomatic efforts of the Tanzanian mediator and to the actions of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations and the observers from Western and African Governments.

They request all the parties concerned to ensure full compliance with and effective implementation of the Agreements concluded, in a climate of national reconciliation and of mutual confidence and tolerance. They stress that these Agreements must help to strengthen democracy and lead to free elections.

The Community and its member States reaffirm their commitment to support the efforts of the Rwandese authorities and other partners and friends of Rwanda as part of the process of consolidating peace, restoring stability and security and achieving economic and social development.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/26268
7 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that the Armenian occupation of the city of Agdam of the Azerbaijani Republic continues to be condemned by leading countries.

In particular, a statement by Michael McCurry, spokesman of the United States Department of State, dated 4 August 1993, says that "following condemnation by the United States Department of State of the 23 July attack by Nagorny Karabakh Armenian forces on the Azerbaijani city of Agdam, the Department of State has learned that these forces have also thoroughly looted and burned Agdam".

The spokesman further stresses that the "United States deplores this outrageous action, which is unjustifiable, further undermines the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe-sponsored peace process, and adds to the suffering of innocent civilians. We strongly urge full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 853 (1993), including the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Nagorny-Karabakh forces from Agdam".

On behalf of my Government, and in accordance with Security Council resolutions 853 (1993) and 822 (1993), I ask you to take appropriate measures to ensure compliance by the Republic of Armenia with the provisions of both resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Permanent Representative

93-43999 (E) 090893 100893

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26269
7 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that over the past few days settlements in the Azerbaijani Republic have been repeatedly shelled by the armed forces of Armenia.

In particular, on 4 and 5 August, Grad rocket launchers in the territory of the Republic of Armenia intensively shelled the village of Gushchu Airym, Kazakh district, as a result of which one person was wounded, the village of Gyulistan, Geranboy district, and settlements in the Zangelan and Tovuz districts of the Azerbaijani Republic. As a result of the shelling of the regional centre of Tovuz, the town's civilian population suffered the following casualties: five dead and four wounded. A large number of residential buildings were destroyed.

During the same period the village of Gushchular, Djebrail district, in Azerbaijan was shelled from the Azerbaijani village of Gyuneshly, which is occupied by Armenian armed forces, while the village of Garamamedly, Fizuli district, and the district centre of Fizuli were shelled from the settlements of Khatybulag and Gerazly, also occupied by Armenian formations. Armenian troops are continuing their hostilities in Agdam district. Villages in this district not captured during the most recent large-scale attack by the Armenian army are being subjected to continual artillery fire.

It is therefore obvious that Armenia is completely ignoring the provisions of Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) demanding the immediate cessation of all hostilities in the area of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict. I request you to take the necessary measures to ensure that the Republic of Armenia complies with all the provisions of these resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-44005 (E) 090893 090893 100893

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
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S/26270
7 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 27 July to 2 August 1993, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi national airspace for the purpose of reconnaissance and provocation and to drop heat flares.

27 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 25 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h, centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 90 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jabayish, Basra, Jalibah, Amarah and Busayyah.

- At 1253 hours on 27 July 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m over Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Zakho. It departed at 1357 hours, overflying Zakho and heading in the direction of Turkish airspace.

28 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,500-10,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 80 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi and Qal'at Salih.

29 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 82 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Salman, Shatrah, and Busayyah.

30 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 32 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-9,000 m, centred on Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 64 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-9,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Artawi, Salman, Jalibah and Busayyah.

31 July 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile activity was recorded in the northern region on 31 July 1993.

(b) Southern region: 62 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, the area south of Najaf, Samawah, Amarah, and Salman.

- At 1243 hours on 31 July 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m over Basra, Qurnah, Shatrah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih and Rumaythah. It departed at 1520 hours, overflying the area south of Artawi and heading in the direction of Kuwaiti airspace.

1 August 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile activity was recorded in the northern region on 1 August 1993.

(b) Southern region: 43 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 8,000-9,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Basra, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Sukkar and Busayyah.

2 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-9,000 m, centred on Mosul, Zakho, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 69 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Amarah, Lasaf, Salman, Ushbayjah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

- At 1810 hours on 2 August 1993, a United States F-16 aircraft dropped a heat flare on the Hamdaniyah area in Ninawa governorate.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/26271
7 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that, as a result of Armenia's aggression and its occupation of the Agdam district in Azerbaijan, the number of registered refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan has risen by 125,810 (23,552 families). The overall number of persons who have been driven from their homes as a result of "ethnic cleansing" by the Armenian armed forces in the occupied 17 per cent of Azerbaijani territory is now approximately 620,000.

Refugees from Agdam district are accommodated in 35 districts of Azerbaijan and in Baku, the capital. The refugees include a large number of children who have suffered moral and psychological damage that will be hard to remedy. The majority of them have had to interrupt their attendance of schools and kindergartens.

As a result of the Armenian aggression, 409 schools and 101 kindergartens have been destroyed in districts of Azerbaijan occupied by Armenian armed forces. The specific figures are 24 schools and 7 kindergartens in Shusha, 105 schools and 5 kindergartens in Lachin, 37 schools and 3 kindergartens in Khojaly, 96 schools and 6 kindergartens in Kelbajar, 102 schools and 80 kindergartens in Agdam, and 44 schools in Fizuli and Geranboy districts.

In view of the adoption by the Security Council on 30 April of resolution 822 (1993), and more recently its adoption of resolution 853 (1993) in which it "... condemns all hostile actions in the region, in particular attacks on civilians and bombardments of inhabited areas", I request you to take the necessary measures to ensure that the Republic of Armenia complies with the provisions of these resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-43993 (E) 090893 090893 100893

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26272
9 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BENIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In transmitting to you the Cotonou Agreement relating to the situation in Liberia, I have the honour to request, on instructions from my Government, that you arrange for it to be circulated as a United Nations document, more specifically as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ayité J. C. KRAKPO
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative

93-44288 (E) 110893 110893 110893

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Annex

[Original: English]

Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT is made this twenty-fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three -

BETWEEN THE Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia (IGNU) of the first part and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) of the second part and the United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO) of the third part.

PART I

Military issues

SECTION A

Article 1

DECLARATION

1. The Parties to this Agreement hereby agree and declare a cease-fire and the cessation of hostilities - to become effective at the date and time and on the conditions stipulated in article 2 and section C below.

2. The Parties further declare that all parties or groups within and without the perimeter of Liberia shall refrain from act(s) or activity(ies) that may violate or facilitate the violation of the cease-fire.

Article 2

EFFECTIVE DATE

The Parties also agree that the cease-fire stated hereinabove and the cessation of hostilities shall take effect seven days from the date of signing of this Agreement, commencing at 12 midnight.

SECTION B

Article 3

SUPERVISORY AND MONITORING AUTHORITY

1. The ECOMOG and the United Nations Observer Mission shall supervise and monitor the implementation of this Agreement. The Parties hereby expressly recognize the neutrality and authority of the Economic Community of West Africa

States (ECOWAS) Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) and the United Nations Observer Mission in respect of the foregoing. Accordingly, the ECOMOG and United Nations observers shall enjoy complete freedom of movement throughout Liberia.

2. By "ECOMOG Peace-keeping Force" is meant an expanded ECOMOG which includes the forces of ECOWAS Member States and African troops from outside the West African region.

3. The Parties agree further that in order to monitor and ensure against any violation of the cease-fire between the period of the effective date of the cease-fire and the arrival of ECOMOG and full contingent of the United Nations Observer Mission, a Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee is hereby established, which shall have the authority to monitor, investigate and report all cease-fire violations. The Committee shall comprise an equal number of representatives from each of the parties hereto, ECOMOG and an advance team of the United Nations Observer Mission. Each group of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee shall be chaired by the United Nations observer in the group. It shall freely travel throughout the country. This Committee shall automatically be dissolved and deemed to be dissolved upon the arrival and deployment of ECOMOG and the full contingent of the United Nations Observer Mission.

SECTION C

Article 4

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The Parties hereby state further that they have agreed to the cease-fire stipulated above on the following terms and conditions:

1. Prohibitions upon the Parties:

The Parties agree not to:

(a) Import any weapons and war-like materials by any means into Liberia;

(b) Use the period of the cease-fire to engage in any military build-up whether in manpower or armaments; or

(c) Engage in any other activity that would violate or result in the violation of the cease-fire.

2. Adherence to stipulations on military embargo

The Parties recognize and accept that the military embargo imposed on and upon all warring parties by ECOWAS and the United Nations Security Council shall remain in full force and effect.

3. Creation of buffer zones

ECOMOG shall create zones or otherwise seal the borders, whichever is militarily feasible, of Liberia-Guinea, Liberia-Sierra Leone and Liberia-Côte

d'Ivoire to prevent cross-border attacks, infiltration or importation of arms. There shall be deployed United Nations observers in all of such zones to monitor, verify and report on any and all of the foregoing and the implementation thereof.

4. Monitoring and supervision of entry points

All points of entry including, sea ports, airfields and roads shall be monitored and supervised by ECOMOG. There shall be deployed United Nations observers to monitor, verify and report on the implementation of the foregoing activities.

5. Position of warring parties at declaration of cease-fire

The warring parties shall remain and maintain their positions held as at the effective date of this cease-fire, until the commencement of encampment.

SECTION D

Article 5

ACTS OF VIOLATION

1. The Parties hereto hereby agree to honour every and all provisions of this Agreement, and stipulate that any party committing any acts of violations shall be held liable for such violations.

2. The following acts shall constitute violation of the cease-fire:

(a) Importation of arms and ammunition, incendiary devices and other war-related items;

(b) Changing or improvement of existing positions or fortification or alteration of existing positions;

(c) Attack (whether with conventional or unconventional weapons) against the position of any warring faction by another, or firing at an individual of a warring faction established to have been carried out at the instance of the authority of the warring party to which he/she belongs;

(d) The systematic use of conventional or unconventional weapons (i.e. knives, cutlasses, bows and arrows, etc.);

(e) Recruitment and training of combatants and/or groups of persons after the effective date of this Agreement;

(f) Any proven use of communication devices, facilities or propaganda designed to incite or having the effect of inciting hostilities between any of the warring parties;

(g) Planting of mines and incendiary devices subsequent to the effective date of the cease-fire; refusal to disclose the existence of or places where

such devices or mines have been planted; and deliberate failure to cooperate or furnish maps (where available) where such devices have been planted;

(h) Obstruction of the implementation of any of the provisions of the Agreement by any party or its authorized agent;

(i) Harassments or attacks upon ECOMOG, the United Nations Observer Mission or the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee;

(j) Obstructions of the activities of ECOMOG, United Nations observers and the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee.

SECTION E

Article 6

DISARMAMENT

Disarmament being the ultimate objective of the cease-fire, the Parties hereto agree and express their intent and willingness to disarm to and under the supervision of ECOMOG, monitored and verified by the United Nations Observer Mission. In conformity therewith, the parties agree that:

1. All weapons and warlike materials collected shall be stored by ECOMOG in armouries designated by ECOMOG, monitored and verified by United Nations observers.

2. All weapons and warlike materials in the possession of the parties shall be given to ECOMOG, monitored by United Nations observers, upon appropriate recording and inventory, and placed in designated armouries.

3. Said armouries shall be secured by ECOMOG, monitored and verified by United Nations observers, upon proper documentation or inventory of all weapons and warlike materials received.

4. Each of the warring factions shall ensure that its combatants report all weapons and warlike materials to ECOMOG, monitored and verified by United Nations observers, upon proper inventory. Such weapons and warlike materials, upon inventory, shall be taken to the designated armouries by ECOMOG, under the monitoring and verification of United Nations observers.

5. All non-combatants who are in possession of weapons and warlike materials shall also report and surrender same to ECOMOG, monitored and verified by United Nations observers. Such weapons and warlike materials shall be returned to the owners after due registration, licensing and certification by the governing authority after the elections.

6. ECOMOG shall have the authority to disarm any combatant or non-combatant in possession of weapons and warlike materials. The United Nations observers shall monitor all such activities.

7. For the sole purpose of maintaining the cease-fire, ECOMOG shall conduct any search to recover lost or hidden weapons, observed and monitored by the United Nations observers.

SECTION F

Article 7

ENCAMPMENT

1. Purpose

(a) The Parties agree and fully commit themselves to the encampment of their combatants in encampment centres established by ECOMOG, monitored and verified by United Nations observers, the purpose of which shall be, in addition to the disarmament and demobilization, to serve as a transit point for the further education, training and rehabilitation of said combatants; and

(b) Consistent with the above, the parties agree to submit to ECOMOG and the United Nations observers, a complete listing of their combatants and weapons and warlike materials and their locations to the nearest encampment centres.

2. Commencement of encampment

The Parties agree that encampment shall commence immediately upon the deployment of ECOMOG and the United Nations Observer Mission. Copies of the schedule of encampment shall be furnished to all the parties hereto.

3. Identification and security of encampment sites

In consultation with the Parties, ECOMOG and the United Nations Observer Mission shall identify locations for encampment. Security of encampment sites shall be provided by ECOMOG, monitored and verified by United Nations observers.

SECTION G

Article 8

PEACE ENFORCEMENT POWERS

1. It is also agreed upon that ECOMOG shall have the right to self-defence where it has been physically attacked by any warring faction hereto.

2. There shall be established, upon deployment of ECOMOG and the full contingent of the United Nations Observer Mission, a Violation Committee consisting of one person from each of the parties hereto and ECOMOG and the

United Nations Observer Mission, chaired by a member of the United Nations Observer Mission.

3. All violations of the cease-fire shall be reported to the United Nations Observer Mission/observers who shall, immediately upon receipt of the information of violation, commence an investigation and make findings thereof. In the event the violations can be cured by the United Nations observers, they shall pursue such a course. However, should such a course not be possible, the United Nations observers shall submit their findings to the Violation Committee. The Violation Committee shall invite the violating party/(ies) for the purpose of having such party/(ies) take corrective measures to cure the violations within such time-frame as may be stipulated by the Committee. Should the violating party not take the required corrective measures, ECOMOG shall be informed thereof and shall thereupon resort to the use of its peace-enforcement powers against the violator.

SECTION H

Article 9

DEMOBILIZATION

1. The Parties hereby agree that any warring faction or factions that may have non-Liberian fighters or mercenaries shall repatriate such persons, or when found, upon evidence, shall be expelled by the Government of the Republic of Liberia.

2. Further, the Parties hereby call upon the United Nations, other international organizations and countries, to programme and finance the process of demobilization, retraining, rehabilitation and re-absorption of all former combatants to normal social and community life.

3. It is agreed by the Parties hereto that each party shall immediately commence a community information or educational programme, explaining to the public by means of communication devices or any form of media, the essence and purpose of the cease-fire, encampment, disarmament and demobilization. Such programme shall include other social institutions.

SECTION I

Article 10

PRISONERS-OF-WAR

The Parties hereby agree that upon signing of this Agreement all prisoners-of-war and detainees shall be immediately released to the Red Cross authority in an area where such prisoners or detainees are detained, for onward transmission to encampment sites or the authority of the prisoner-of-war or detainee. Common criminals are not covered by this provision.

SECTION J

Article 11

SUBMISSION BY PARTIES TO AUTHORITY OF TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

Consistent with the provisions of paragraph 5 of article 14 of this Agreement, all Parties agree to submit themselves to the authority of the Transitional Government.

SECTION K

Article 12

SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

Schedules of implementation of this Agreement, including a schedule for disarmament, encampment and demobilization of combatants, shall be drawn by ECOMOG and the United Nations observers. This schedule of implementation shall be given to each of the warring parties prior to implementation. The Parties undertake that they will create no obstacles to the full implementation of any of the foregoing activities.

PART II

Political Issues

SECTION A

Article 13

REVIEW AND REAFFIRMATION OF THE YAMOUSSOUKRO ACCORDS

The Parties to this Agreement reaffirm that the Yamoussoukro Accords provide the best framework for peace in Liberia, noting the links between the ECOWAS peace plan and the Yamoussoukro Accords.

SECTION B

Article 14

STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

1. The Parties observe that Liberia is a unitary State and as such agree to form a single transitional Government, styled THE LIBERIA NATIONAL TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT. The authority of the transitional Government shall extend throughout the territorial limits of the Republic of Liberia.

2. The mandate of the transitional Government is to provide essential government services during the transitional period and to also hold and

supervise general and presidential elections in accordance with the ECOWAS peace plan. The Transitional Legislature Assembly or the Council of State shall have power to enact or cause to be enacted any rule(s), regulation(s) or law, or take any action(s) which may facilitate the holding of free and fair democratic elections.

3. Formal installation of the Council of State shall take place in Monrovia, the capital city of the Republic of Liberia, and the Council of State shall also be permanently headquartered there.

4. The Parties further agree that the aforesaid transitional Government shall be selected in accordance with the below listed provisions and installed in approximately thirty (30) days of the date of signature of this Agreement, concomitant with the commencement of the disarmament process. Upon the installation of the transitional government, both IGNU and NPRAG shall cease to exist and shall be deemed dissolved.

5. The Parties further agree that the transitional Government shall operate as closely as practicable under the Constitution and laws of Liberia.

6. The Parties further agree, warrant and promise that from the date of signature of this Agreement, no loans shall be negotiated or contracted in the name of or on behalf of the Liberian Government except to ensure the carrying out of the operations and activities of governmental and other public services. All financial transactions entered into by the Transitional Government shall be formally submitted to the Transitional Legislative Assembly for ratification.

7. The Parties also agree that the transitional Government shall have three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.

Executive

(i) The Parties further agree that, during the transitional period, the executive powers of the Republic shall be vested in a five (5)-member Council of State which is hereby established. Each of the Parties shall appoint one (1) member to the Council, whilst the remaining two (2) shall be selected in accordance with the following procedure:

> Each of the Parties shall nominate three (3) eminent Liberians who together shall select two (2) of their number to be additional members of the Council.

(ii) Each Party shall submit the name of its appointee to the Council and also the names of its three (3) nominees in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph to the office of the current Chairman of ECOWAS within a period of seven (7) days from the date of signature of this Agreement. Copies of the list of these names shall also be forwarded to each of the Parties.

(iii) The Parties shall, not later than three (3) days from submission of the aforesaid names, jointly and mutually determine the time and venue for the selection of the two (2) additional members of

the Council. This entire selection process shall not exceed ten (10) days after the determination of the time and place of the meeting. If at the appointed place and time, any of the nominees fail to appear, the nominating party shall forfeit its right to renominate any other person(s), and the selection process shall proceed.

(iv) Proof of the selection of the two additional Council members shall be made by a written statement signed by all the nominees (excluding the two nominees selected) who participated in the selection process confirming same. The statement shall be forwarded to the current Chairman of ECOWAS with copy to each of the Parties.

(v) The Council shall select from amongst its members a Chairman and two (2) Vice-Chairmen.

(vi) The Council shall conduct and be responsible for the day-to-day operation of Government. All decisions shall be made by consensus of all the members.

(vii) The Council shall also devise and implement appropriate procedural rules in respect of its operation.

(viii) The Parties shall, in consultation with each other, determine the allocation of cabinet posts.

Judicial

8. The Parties further agree that for purposes of continuity, there shall be no change in the existing structure of the Supreme Court. ULIMO shall have the right to nominate the fifth member of the Court to fill the vacancy which currently exists. The nominee by ULIMO to the Supreme Court shall meet the established criteria and successfully undergo a screening by his or her peers in the Court.

Legislature

9. The Parties agree that the Transitional Legislative Assembly shall be a unicameral body composed of thirty-five (35) members. Both IGNU and NPFL shall each be entitled to thirteen (13) members, and ULIMO nine (9) members. The Parties agree that ULIMO shall have the right to nominate the Speaker from one of its members in the Assembly.

SECTION C

Article 15

ELECTIONS MODALITIES

1. The Parties agree that, in order to enhance the inclusive nature of the transitional Government, ULIMO shall have the right to nominate two members to

the Elections Commission, thus expanding the existing Elections Commission to seven (7) members. For the purpose of continuity the present structure shall remain the same.

2. Supreme Court: The Supreme Court shall adjudicate all matters arising out of the elections during the transition, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the country.

3. Voters registration: Voters Registration shall commence as soon as possible having due regard for the need to expedite repatriation.

4. Observers and Monitors: The transitional Government and the Elections Commission will work out the modalities for the participation of observers and monitors in the electoral process.

5. Financing: Financing will be sought from the national and international communities.

6. The Parties agree that the elections to be conducted shall conform to the several United Nations and internationally accepted codes of conduct and the Elections Commission shall, accordingly be guided thereby.

SECTION D

Article 16

TENURE AND MANDATE OF THE TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

1. The transitional Government shall be installed approximately one month after the signing of this Agreement, concomitant with the commencement of the disarmament process.

2. The transitional Government shall have a life span of approximately six (6) months commencing from the date of its installation.

3. General and presidential elections shall take place approximately seven (7) months from the signature of this Agreement.

4. Holders of positions of leadership within the Transitional Government (i.e. members of the Council of State, Supreme Court Justice; members of the Elections Commission, Cabinet Ministers, members of the Transitional Legislative Assembly, Managing Directors or Heads of Public Corporations and Autonomous Agencies) shall be ineligible to contest the election provided for in paragraph 3 of this article.

SECTION E

Article 17

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The Parties agree that every effort should be made to deliver humanitarian assistance to all Liberians, particularly children, who are malnourished and suffering from related diseases. Convoys of humanitarian assistance should travel to all areas of Liberia through the most direct routes, under inspection to ensure compliance with the sanctions and embargo provisions of this Agreement.

SECTION F

Article 18

REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES

1. The Parties hereby commit themselves immediately and permanently to bring to an end any further external or internal displacement of Liberians and to create the conditions that will allow all refugees and displaced persons to, respectively, voluntarily repatriate and return to Liberia to their places of origin or habitual residence under conditions of safety and dignity.

2. The Parties further call upon Liberian refugees and displaced persons to return to Liberia and to their places of origin or habitual residence and declare that they shall not be jeopardized in any ethnic, political, religious, regional or geographical considerations.

3. The Parties also call upon the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to implement programmes for the voluntary repatriation, return and reintegration of the Liberian refugees and internally displaced persons.

4. The Parties proclaim that they shall, jointly or individually, cooperate in all necessary ways with themselves and with the above-mentioned organizations in order to facilitate the repatriation, return and reintegration of the refugees and displaced persons. Amongst others, they agree to:

(a) Establish all necessary mechanisms or arrangements, such as joint repatriation committees, which would facilitate contacts, communications and work with the relevant organizations for purposes of implementing the repatriation, return and reintegration operation and to enable effective decision-making and implementation of the relevant activities;

(b) Facilitate access by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations to the refugees and displaced persons who have returned so as to deliver the necessary humanitarian assistance and programmes and monitor their situation;

(c) Guarantee and provide security to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the other relevant organizations, their staff, vehicles, equipment and resources necessary to carry out their work;

(d) Provide all other necessary facilities and support that will be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the return, voluntary repatriation and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons.

SECTION G

Article 19

GENERAL AMNESTY

The Parties hereby agree that upon the execution of this Agreement there shall be a general amnesty granted to all persons and parties involved in the Liberian civil conflict in the course of actual military engagements. Accordingly, acts committed by the Parties or by their forces while in actual combat or on authority of any of the Parties in the course of actual combat are hereby granted amnesty. Similarly, the Parties agree that business transactions legally carried out by any of the Parties hereto with private business institutions in accordance with the laws of Liberia shall in like manner be covered by the amnesty herein granted.

DONE AT COTONOU, REPUBLIC OF BENIN, IN SEVEN ORIGINAL COPIES
THIS TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JULY 1993

(Signed) Amos Claudius SAYWER
President of the Interim
Government of National
Unity of Liberia, for and on
behalf of the Interim Government
of National Unity of Liberia (IGNU)

(Signed) Enoch DOGOLEA
Vice-President of the
National Patriotic Front of
of Liberia, for and on behalf
of the National Patriotic
Front of Liberia (NPFL/NPRAG)

(Signed) Major-General Alhaji G. V. KROMAH
Leader of the United Liberation Movement
of Liberia for Democracy, for and on behalf
of the United Liberation Movement of Liberia
for Democracy (ULIMO)

(Signed) His Excellency Nicephore Dieudonne SOGLO
President of the Republic of Benin
and Current Chairman of ECOWAS

(Signed) Dr. James O. C. JONAH
Under-Secretary-General
Department of Political Affairs,
United Nations Secretariat, for and
on behalf of the Secretary-General
of the United Nations

(Signed) Rev. Canaan BANANA
OAU Eminent Person for Liberia,
for and on behalf of the
Secretary-General of the
Organization of African Unity

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26273
9 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of an aide-mémoire which was handed to me yesterday in a meeting which I held with representatives of the Permanent Missions of Argentina, Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

The aide-mémoire underlines the concern of the Governments of those countries, all of which contribute troops to United Nations peace-keeping operations, at the delays in reimbursement of the expenses which they incur. As you are aware, I drew attention to this situation in the letters which I recently addressed to the members of the Security Council on the financial crisis confronting the Organization.

I would be grateful if you would share the contents of the aide-mémoire with the other members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

AIDE-MEMOIRE

The Permanent Missions of Argentina, Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay and Zimbabwe

state that:

1. They are aware of the increasing responsibilities of the United Nations in the area of peace-keeping activities, which has necessitated increased contribution of resources by Member States in terms of personnel and equipment to the peace-keeping operations, and firmly believe that a solid financial basis is essential to the peace-keeping efforts of the Organization and therefore, share the concern expressed by the Secretary-General over the present financial situation. They are convinced that the situation needs to be improved urgently so that the United Nations can continue to play its central role in the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. They are mindful that the maintenance of international peace and security is a collective responsibility, hence are contributing troops and equipment to the peace-keeping efforts of the Organization. This entails a considerable financial burden. They believe that timely reimbursement for troops costs and compensations are essential for sustained participation by Member States, particularly the developing countries.

3. They believe that delays in the reimbursement of troop costs and compensations to the contributing countries could make difficult the participation of many Member States in United Nations peace-keeping operations, in particular that of the developing countries.

4. They are convinced that the time has come to find the solutions to this problem. In this regard, they are prepared to cooperative constructively in all the appropriate fora to devise ways and means to achieve this goal.

4 August 1993

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S/26274
9 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 4 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DJIBOUTI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that the Government of Djibouti is strictly complying with the obligations set forth in paragraphs 5 to 14 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993) on Haiti.

The Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations welcomes this opportunity to assist in the implementation of resolution 841 (1993).

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S/26275
9 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 9 June 1993, at 2310 hours, Iraqi forces fired eight bullets at the geographic coordinates of 47-76, west of the Gonehkabood River. The bullets hit the area around Shahid Ahmadi sentry post, east of the Gonehkabood frontier river at the geographic coordinates of 508-758.

2. On 11 June 1993, at 0700 hours, three 82-mm mortar shells were fired from Iraq in the direction of Iranian territory. The shells hit the ground approximately 500 metres away from the Miantang border sentry post in Iran at the geographic coordinates of 58300-41800 on the map of Sumar, north of altitude 270 and east of border pillar 43.

3. On 11 June 1993, at 1030 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory north-east of border pillar 109/2. They arrived at the border village of Vardeh at the geographic coordinates 32-09 on the map of Sardasht with the intention of preventing the villagers from participating in the presidential elections by using terrorist tactics of firing volleys at the inhabitants. They later retreated into Iraqi territory.

4. On 11 June 1993, 14 anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 39-98 on the map of Sardasht. On the following day, these elements were seen returning to Iraq through the Bordsepian Heights.

5. On 12 June 1993, from 0700 until 1300 hours, Iraqi forces fired five mortar shells at Loobiai Hills north-west of border pillar 40/3 and altitude 225. These shells hit Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 58700-35300 on the map of Sumar.

6. On 13 June 1993, at 1200 hours, anti-revolutionary elements booby-trapped the area at the geographic coordinates of 58-39 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, west of border pillar 40/5, north of Kouhe Goomasang,

south of Makki Springs, and south-east of the Miantangeh sentry post. The booby-traps were discovered and defused by Iranian forces.

7. On 13 June 1993, at 2315 hours, 20 Iraqi vehicles were seen at the geographic coordinates of 512-272 and 538-264 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin in the vicinity of Piroozkhan village opposite the former Iranian Customs House and Majidsalar village opposite the Hedayat sentry post.

8. On 13 June 1993, at 2330 hours, a number of anti-revolutionaries crossing the international border and no man's land penetrated into Iranian territory and attacked the South Halaleh sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 85-22, using RPG-7 and other lightweight weaponry. Faced with the resistance of the Iranian forces, the perpetrators fled back into Iraq at 2340 hours.

9. On 14 June 1993, at 0100 hours, an Iraqi vehicle with its lights on penetrated into Iranian territory. A few Iraqis left the vehicle and walked toward and fired at Iranian forces position north-west of border pillar 46/5 and south-east of border pillar 46/6. They then left the area. On the same day, at 0500 hours, the Iraqis fired at the Iranian forces from three directions. The Iranian returned the fire and forced the Iraqis to return to Iraq.

10. On 15 June 1993, at 0235 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 68250 on the map of Sumar, approximately 18 km east of border pillars 44/2, 44/4, and 44/45 and Kalleh Joob, north of Kouhe-sharifan Heights. These elements then retreated into Iraq.

11. On 15 June 1993, at 0330 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements, armed with RPG-7 and lightweight weapons, attacked the wooded Dinar-Kouh Heights at the geographic coordinates of QB.QB3 on the map of Dehloran. They intended to destroy the Iranian telecommunication, oil and radio facilities in the area. The Iranian forces returned the fire and forced them to return to Iraq at 0530 hours.

12. On 15 June 1993, at 0830 hours, a number of anti-revolutionaries crossing the international border penetrated into Iranian territory and fired shots at the Vashghani sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 91-11 on the map of Kouhe gotbeh, north-east of border pillars 24/5, 24/16, and 24/21. Confronted with Iranian forces, they returned to Iraqi territory.

13. On 15 June 1993, at 2230 hours, until 16 June 1993 at 0500 hours, a number of anti-revolutionaries crossed the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory. They intended to approach the Ma'soumi sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 52-83 on the map of Sizdah, north-west of border pillar 46/5. The timely reaction of Iranians forced them to retreat to Iraq.

14. On 15 June 1993, at 2300 hours, and on 16 June 1993 at 0330 hours, anti-revolutionary elements in the north-west brought the Talkhab sentry post situated at Height Number 252 and border pillar 39, at the geographic coordinates of 71600-22400 on the map of Halaleh, south of Kouhe Ghalalem and north-west of Meimak Heights, under heavy, intermittent fire from lightweight

weapons. The Iranian forces returned the fire and forced the perpetrators to return to Iraq.

15. On 21 June 1993, at 1020 hours, 12 Iraqi personnel dressed in green were seen at the geographic coordinates of 49850-50850 NC on the map of Sumar, in no man's land east of border pillars 44/3, 44/4, and 44/5 and at Height Number 402.

16. On 21 June 1993, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces fired a 60-mm mortar shell, which hit the vicinity of the Iranian Reza-Abad sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 11-71 PB on the map of Mehran, south-east of the Kanjancham frontier river at the altitude 193. The Iraqi forces were stationed at Doraji sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 11-72 PB on the map of Mehran, in no man's land north of the Kanjancham frontier river, south of Kouhe Zaloo-Ab and border pillar 32/3, north of altitude 193.

17. On 21 June 1993, at 1700 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossing the border and no man's land south of border pillar 95/2 penetrated into Iranian territory. They clashed with Iranian forces, which resulted in the martyrdom of an Iranian soldier named Ali Abbasi. The perpetrators retreated to Iraqi territory.

18. On 21 June 1993, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces installed a gun at the geographic coordinates of 83-19 NC on the map of Halaleh in no man's land east of border pillar 35/8 at Meimak Heights.

19. On 21 June 1993, 30 anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 85-05 on the map of Dizej, east of Kouhe Bargooleh and Kouhe Sargoorbordasbi and border pillar 125/6 north-east of Nazdardagh.

20. On 22 June 1993, at 0900 hours, a number of anti-revolutionaries crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory approximately 6 km north of border pillar 39 and Kouhe Ghalalem. They planted two field mines in the Talkhab pebble road at the geographic coordinates of 71-29 NC on the map of Halaleh. The mines were discovered and defused by Iranian forces.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/26276
9 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

It is with profound concern that I inform you that Armenian troops have resumed their attack on the Fizuli district of Azerbaijan, having once again violated the terms of the cease-fire agreement.

On 7 and 8 August, Armenian troops attacked the district capital of Fizuli from the west, having come to within 2 km of the town. Fizuli continues to be subjected to intense tank artillery fire from the Mengelen-Ata heights and the other commanding heights above the town. At the same time Armenian troops have attacked Fizuli from the south-west, from the villages of Kargabazar, Molla Vely and Karakellu, in an attempt to cut off the Fizuli-Djebrail road.

Elsewhere on the front, both along the Armenian-Azerbaijani frontier and deep inside Azerbaijani territory, Armenia's armed forces are continuing to pound Azerbaijani settlements with rocket-artillery fire. Villages in neighbouring Agjabedi district have been shelled from the territory of the occupied villages of Novruzlu and Marzili in the Agdam district and under cover of artillery fire armoured subunits of the Armenian forces succeeded in advancing along the road towards Agjabedi, while from the territory of Armenia itself the villages of Mor Mor and Novoivanovka in Kedabek district and the village of Kilid in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic have been shelled. There have been deaths and injuries among the civilian population.

It is with regret that I must point out that Armenia is once again completing another round of its aggressive activities against the Azerbaijani Republic at a time when negotiations of the CSCE Minsk Group have begun in Rome on the adoption of a set of measures for implementation of Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993), thereby derailing the negotiating process and scorning the valuable efforts of the international community to promote a peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

All of this is further proof that Armenia will persist in its armed aggression against Azerbaijan as long as the Security Council does not condemn the aggressor and fails to impose on it appropriate sanctions as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/26277
9 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALBANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, Mr. Alfred Serreqi, addressed to Your Excellency.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thanas SHKURTI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 6 August 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing this urgent letter to inform you of a further serious aggravation of tension on the Albanian-Yugoslav border, which can be conducive to very dangerous consequences, a spill-over of the war in the south of the Balkans. Today, on 6 August 1993, Serbian military forces perpetrated two successive acts of provocation by opening automatic rifle fire in the direction of Albanian territory, against Albanian frontier guards and inhabitants of a border village. As a result of the provocations, a 20-year-old soldier was killed, another soldier, 20 years old, was seriously wounded and a 26-year-old villager was also wounded.

The Serbian military provocations against Albanian military forces and peaceful inhabitants of Albanian villages are taking place right after the worldwide condemnable decision of the Belgrade Government on the expulsion of the CSCE monitoring mission from Kosova. At that time the Albanian Government issued the warning that the expulsion of the CSCE monitoring mission would lead to increased tension and extension of the Serbian war strategy to Kosova and beyond. In the wake of Belgrade's arbitrary decision two very dangerous phenomena are evident: drastic escalation of repression and terror in Kosova where more than 2 million Albanians live, and the occurrence of grave military incidents and provocations committed on the border with Albania.

Serbia's goal to cause tension and create hotbeds of war for a larger scale conflagration in the Balkans is clear. Today's grave acts of provocation bear witness to an out-and-out policy of war of the Belgrade Government, which should be viewed from the angle of the entire criminal policy of war that this Government has been pursuing at all stages of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia. The killing and wounding of Albanian soldiers and inhabitants on Albanian territory are evidence of a prepared and premeditated provocation. It was preceded by the so-called Note on previous incidents allegedly committed by the Albanian side. The Note was refuted by the Albanian Government and the EC monitoring mission.

Inasmuch as the exacerbation of this dangerous situation on the Albanian-Yugoslav border is an issue that concerns the United Nations Security Council and all the other international forums as well,

Since the escalation of tension in Kosova and on the border with Albania is testimony to the war policy Serbia is pursuing at a time when the international diplomacy has gone all out to prevent it, we deem it necessary, distinguished Madam, to request:

1. An urgent meeting of the Security Council to take up for discussion the situation created by Serbia on its border with Albania and the adoption of measures to bring pressure to bear on Serbia to give up and stop its dangerous military provocations.

2. An immediate interference of the Security Council by urgently dispatching monitoring missions to the border with Serbia and to Kosova.

I express my belief in your action and in the action of the Security Council, convinced that the urgency of the situation will be duly assessed and measures be taken to prevent the flames of war from spreading to the Balkans.

(Signed) Alfred SERREQI
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Albania

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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9 August 1993

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LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALBANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to report to you the following:

Today, at about 1030 hours (GMT) Yugoslav military forces opened fire in the direction of the Albanian border, in the vicinity of the city of Tropoja (Northern Albania), killing, within 250 m into the Albanian territory, the Albanian citizen Fatmir Mara, and seriously wounding the Albanian soldier Ali Shehu, aged 20, and Djavid Ferizi, aged 25.

The Albanian Government considers the above incident as a very grave and serious provocation against the territorial integrity of the Republic of Albania, which further aggravates the already tense situation in the area.

The above provocative incident comes soon after the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania had issued a statement which categorically rejected a recent note of the Belgrade Government "On Border Incidents" qualifying the so-called incidents as pure intentional fabrication.

I should be grateful, Mrs. President, if you would have the text of the present letter and that of the attached statement of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thanas SHKURTI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania

On 4 August 1993, the Belgrade Foreign Ministry delivered a protest note Nr. 184/11-93 to the Albanian Embassy in which the border guards of the Albanian Republic are accused of "opening fire on the 18, 24 and 27 July" in the direction of Jugoslav territory and patrols. Moreover, the note openly intrigues that in these recent incidents four armed monitoring observers of the European Community were present observing the border between Albania and the former Jugoslavia.

With regard to the above-mentioned note, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania deems it necessary to draw the attention of public opinion and the Jugoslav side to the following:

According to full investigation and information of the Department of Border Police of the Ministry of Public Order and local border authorities, on 18, 24 and 27 July 1993 there were no border incidents in the common border zones mentioned in Belgrade's note. Referring to accurate and verified data, the Albanian borderguards and civilians, Albanian citizens, have opened no fire in the direction of Jugoslav territory or border patrols.

Indignantly rejecting the concoctions of the note, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania recalls and draws the attention that it is the Jugoslav side that has systematically provoked grave events on the Albanian border, in which a considerable number of Albanian nationals have been killed and tens of others wounded. According to data of the Ministry of Public Order and Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Albania, in the first four months of 1993 only, in different zones of the State border between the two countries, 14 Albanian nationals have been shot dead by Serbian borderguards.

Such premeditated, unjustified killings happened on 2 February 1993, 2 March 1993, 21 March 1993 and 25 April 1993, during which in a single day eight citizens of the Republic of Albania were killed in cold blood and for no serious cause.

Regarding all these cases, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania by means of its notes of protest sent to the Authorities in Belgrade, has expressed its deep indignation at these premeditated deeds of the warmongering circles of Belgrade as well as its serious concern that such grave incidents aim at further aggravating the situation in the region. Such evident objectives cannot be disguised by the ridiculous manoeuvres of Belgrade to act the victim and "the provoked side", in the eyes of the international public opinion, aiming at distracting its attention from what is actually happening in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosova and elsewhere. The international community that attentively follows the events in the Balkans cannot but clearly see that the policy of permanent terror, assassinations, searches, maltreatment that the Serb troops of occupation and the Belgrade political authorities implement in Kosova are accompanied with border provocations against Albania simultaneously. They by all means seek to find a pretext to initiate an armed conflict seriously abusing the patience of the Albanians.

The Republic of Albania makes peaceful efforts to avoid any incident and to eliminate any precedent that leads to the aggravation of the political or military situation along the State border between the two countries. The border monitoring commission of the European Community, whose presence in Albania is a significant fact, has now and then testified to the correct actions, in conformity with international rules and norms of the border units of the Republic of Albania. This mission in no case has concluded that the incidents on the border between Albania and the former Jugoslavia have been provoked by the Albanian side. We are convinced that it will have its final say even on the recent Belgrade concoctions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania indignantly denouncing once more such perfidious methods used by the Belgrade Government, reiterates the known stand of its Government that any border incident or dispute should be discussed and settled by the joint border commissions and competent authorities to put an end to all unsavoury events that result in loss of life as are the many cases when Albanian nationals have been killed by the Serb borderguards. The Government of the Republic of Albania is showing an exemplary patience aiming at averting any conflict risking to bring the crisis in the region on the verge of a pan-Balkanic war. It is against any confrontation. It is for understanding and peaceful settlement of the conflicts and crises, especially the present tragic crisis in the former Jugoslavia, endeavouring to render its positive contribution in this respect.

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LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, my Statement on the agenda item "Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) missions in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" had there been a debate on this issue in the Security Council on 9 August 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

I would like to bring to the attention of the Security Council the following facts which are relevant in consideration of the issue of the CSCE Missions of Long Duration in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We are presenting those facts although we consider this to be an internal affair of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as well as the question of Yugoslavia's relation with the CSCE. That even more so since it does not concern the maintenance of international peace and security and as such does not fall within the competencies of the Security Council.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia did not either suspend the mandate or refuse to allow the activities of the CSCE Missions of Long Duration. As it is well known, after eight months of activities in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Missions' mandate expired. Although the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expressed its readiness to cooperate and negotiate a new mandate, so far the CSCE failed to consider that offer. In that connection, Yugoslavia expects to be accorded the same treatment as other participating States in the CSCE, since equality is the principle of the CSCE for which there can be no exemptions.

It is not the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that refused to allow continued functioning of the CSCE Missions of Long Duration in its territory. It was in fact the Committee of Senior Officials that rejected cooperation that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia offered on a number of occasions. At a time of the signing of the Protocol on the extension of the mandate of the CSCE missions in April 1993, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia made it quite clear that it wanted to continue normal cooperation with the CSCE. My Government also stated that it was going to consider the question of the continuation of the Missions of Long Duration in the light of the decision of the Committee of the Senior Officials. Regrettably, at its meeting in Prague on 29 and 30 June 1993, the Committee did not consider the question of normalization of relations and cooperation with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Therefore, to blame the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the lack of willingness to cooperate with the CSCE, to say the least, is unfounded and contrary to the actual state of affairs.

Despite the fact that by the decision of 8 July 1992, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was suspended from the work of the CSCE meetings, it has continued to cooperate with the CSCE. It has done its utmost to comply with the CSCE principles and standards and to implement the decisions concerning Yugoslavia including the one establishing the CSCE Missions of Long Duration.

Our desire and readiness to cooperate have not only been repeatedly stated but have also been proven in practice. The Missions of Long Duration and almost 70 other missions, including over 800 journalists, visited Kosovo and Metohija alone in the past seven months.

As far as the Missions of Long Duration are concerned, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is fully aware of the positive results of the Missions' presence in Yugoslavia as it has been repeatedly conveyed to the Chief of the Missions at the time. Consequently, the Government of the Federal

Republic of Yugoslavia is ready to consider their renewed presence in the future, but it is up to the CSCE to decide whether and if so, when it will accept our offer for the resumption of normal cooperation. My Government is indeed prepared to live up to the norms and principles that Yugoslavia has accepted as a CSCE participating State but in order to do that, we have to be allowed to actually participate in the activities of the CSCE.

As for the allegations that the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, Raska and Vojvodina is aggravating, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would like to assure the Security Council that its authorities are in full control of the situation and that there is no threat to international peace and security. Certainly, there is no interest or motive for the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to aggravate the situation in its own territory.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat once again the readiness of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to fully cooperate with the CSCE, to enter into substantial dialogue on all questions, including those on the renewal of the mandate of the Missions of Long Duration on the basis of equality and with a view to normalizing the relations with the CSCE.

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LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement of 7 August 1993 by His Excellency Mr. Levon Ter-Petrossian, President of Armenia.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued on 7 August 1993 by the President of Armenia

In compliance with paragraph 9 of United Nations Security Council resolution 853 (1993),

Led by the supreme interest of the Armenian people for safety and development,

Considering the necessity of ensuring the security of the people of Armenia and Nagorny Karabakh,

Interested in the peaceful resolution of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, and

Reaffirming its adherence to international obligations,

1. The Republic of Armenia welcomes the Baku-Stepanakert dialogue as the first serious step towards an understanding between the parties to the conflict and the development of an atmosphere of trust between them. At the same time, Armenia expresses its concern with regard to attempts to transform that dialogue into an alternative to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) peace process, and makes an appeal to exert all possible efforts for the integration of that dialogue within the joint CSCE endeavour.

2. The Republic of Armenia welcomes the temporary cease-fire achieved as a result of the Baku-Stepanakert dialogue and appeals to the parties to the conflict to abstain from any future military operations, the occupation of new territories, shelling by artillery and rocket and bombardments by air.

3. The Republic of Armenia appeals to the authorities of Nagorny Karabakh to participate in the CSCE Minsk Group consultations being held in Rome.

4. The Republic of Armenia appeals to the authorities of Nagorny Karabakh to manifest a constructive approach towards the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions and the CSCE peace initiative.

5. The Republic of Armenia appeals to the Governments of Azerbaijan and Turkey to abstain from partisan political judgements which contradict resolutions by international organizations. Such judgements do not contribute to the peaceful resolution of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, and they further complicate an already difficult CSCE peace process.

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LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to make some observations as to the Report of the Co-chairmen of the Steering Committee on the Activities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (S/26260), dated 6 August 1993. The Croatian Government commends the tireless effort of the Co-chairmen in their difficult peace-building task, but we wish to take note of certain passages in the report which, because of the manner in which they are written, can lead to misunderstandings and confusion as to the position and behaviour of the Croatian Government in regards to, both, the peace talks and the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Firstly, the Croatian Government does not consider there to be any "Serb-Croat proposal" for the settlement of the war in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as is often cited in the aforementioned report. While the Bosnian Serbs and the Bosnian Croats have both accepted the principles of the Constitutional Agreement of the Union of Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, differences between the two sides exist and there is no specific arrangement which had been worked out between them that would warrant referring to this common acceptance of principles as a joint agreement. It should be noted that the Bosnian Croats and Muslims had both agreed to accept the terms of the Vance-Owen plan, yet this plan was never referred to as a "Croat-Muslim agreement".

In this regard, I wish to draw particular attention to paragraph 31 of the report which states, "the Serb and Croat sides repeatedly referred to the fact that the Muslim majority republic would contain most of the major population centres of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and also the majority of the industrial centres and natural resources, and that this justified the majority Serb republic having a higher percentage of the territory than envisaged in the Vance-Owen Plan". The Government of the Republic of Croatia, whose representatives attended the peace talks in Geneva, can attest to the fact that the Bosnian Croat side never attempted to justify any increase in the size of the proposed Serb "republic" in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Furthermore, my Government wishes to address the claim, as made in paragraph 14 of the report, that the Bosnian Croat forces are continuing to build up in the Prozor area with the support of the Croatian Army. It must be stated that there are no Croatian Army units involved in the war in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Croatian Government is aware that there are former members of the Croatian Army who are involved in the hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These are mostly Croats who are originally from Bosnia and Herzegovina but who had joined the Croatian Army when the war first broke out in Croatia. Especially after the recent Muslim offensive against Croatian populated areas in central Bosnia, many of these individuals have resigned from the Croatian Army in order to join their relatives and friends in the defence of their homes. The Republic of Croatia has no legal or moral right to prevent such actions.

I would kindly request that you have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.